The Itlemphis Appeal.

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to whom all letters on business, or otherwise, shoul be addressed.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORBERS NO. 55. BEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, THE General commanding the forces General commanding the forces General commanding the forces General to the attention of the Army to the amount of the force of Colonel J.

Scotts Regimen of Louisanna Cavality
Cap. C. W. Ecep. company A.; Grot, W. W. Leske,
company G.; Capt. John Routh W. Lane, company D.;
Capt. J. Benja vin, Ce. P. Captain Fene'on Gamen,
company G.; Cap ain John Camples I. company H.;
Uspt. A. Le jeane, company I.; Capt. William L. Datto, These officers laving without authority, abardone their commends in the Lee of the enough, and presented themselves in person at these F exquations, in order to ledge complaints against their communities, indice, have been promptly ordered under sire, and each under good to Engader General Forest, communiting at Mouse, to be confined at Fo t Morga;

The openeral commanding regress that is notice of decisions rangely in contrast with the any retail in stances of heroic behavior of the regiment to which they be ong, but doesn't proper to profish to the Auy, not only his disapproval of such as you insulated nation, but his stery determination to vaid them will be a substantial to be a substan

By command of Gen BeatracialD
GEOI GE WM ERI NT.
A. Chief of S. S
GEO. G. CARNAR
A. A. General

"EXTRACT." HEADQUARTERS WESTERS DEPARTMENT. CORINTH, Misc. Mey 21 h 1862. General Orders No. 54.

ALL offic re and privates absent from the ALL, office is and price of the period of on the rote of the Army, and be considered to on the rote of the Army, and be considered be new spape a neguch. By examinat of Gen BEAUREGARD.

> Acting Chief of S att. GEO. G GARNER, A. A. General. GENERAL ORDER NO. ---

GEORGE WM, BRENT,

ME ADQUARTERS BY CORPSIARRY OF THE) MISSISSIPI

CORNTH stay 16 h 1862

I Ald soldiers absent from the 1-1 Army Corps by application of furlough, or otherwise, he or deced to report at hose Bradquaters within the next fitteen days from this date. All absenters, we thank leave, at Management of the control of the

Mounds or in its vicinity, will report to Capt. J. It is nondson, at the office of Titus & t.o. in Memphis These failing to comply with the order within the pe-ied above prescribed, will be arrested and treated as By order of Major Gene al Polik.

GEORGE WI LIAMSON. A. A. Gets al. HEADQUARTERS IN CORPS AREY OF THE ATSISSIPPL COUNTS, New 28th 1802

All is braves of absonce granted to officers or me ters, are hereby secuked and all persons he ling them ordered to report to their respective somma data same

Clat.ly.

By order of Major General Posts

GEO, Will

NOTICE ! CITAL OF MISSISSIPPI CRATE LEVILEDAD

HOLLY SPRING, May it h 1882,)
our quence of the occupation of New Orleans by sweing, provid a cannot be made for oblight our New York, will be paid at this office hereafter instead

By order of the Pracident. A. J. Y. CONICO, Secrip.

Steady and Competent Blacksmiths, Wagon Makers, Copper and Brass Smiths, Metal Finishers, Machinists, Harness Makers,

AT GOOD CASH WAGES. A 110 (03) pounds Black Her. ess L-wher, 10 000 aned Oak Timper, delivered. Any and all in small intgo lots for each. Address or call upon V. WERNER & CO.,

TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRM INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED IN 1833. Capital all paid in \$150,006 JOSEPH VAULX, President.

A. W. Butler, Secretary.
J. G. LONSDALE, Agent, LAWRENCEBURG BANK NOTES.

of the Lawrenceburg Bank, and all such mones signs by J. D. James as President, and James titles as Cashler, will be promptly redocined at the will of the faller, in Confederate Treasury notes, mexpressed up-the face of each note issued, upon application at its sessiter of this institution.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. H a VING removed by manufacturing establishments to my aid home, Jackson, Mississeppi, when am prepared to take orders, and execute them in the less style basing a good stock of North Carolina case mere, gold late and buttons on hand, would be please J. C. MCALLISTER.

FOR SALE! IN GRENADA, MISSI G 1991. BROWN'S HOTEL

nathring two Banking Houses with violes. Price -F. W. IRVINE.....JNO. C. STEELE

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Advances made or .coniguments to the above home THOMAS ONG At R P. Wall & Co. w. No. 5 Batters. | who bless their species.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. -ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS-ELECTION, AP

POINTMENT AND RANK OF OFFICERS, . Volunteers tendering themselves directly i e Confederate government for three years of the war may be accepted, either singly or mpanies, battalions or regiments, organi the election of their officers. When the officers ave been elected, varancies are filled by promoon within the same company, battalien or regisent, except in the lowest grade of company of was, which is filled by election.

2. When troops have been raised by the evetal States for the Confederate service, all apentments thereto, except shall appointments te made and commissions issued by the State authorities under their own laws. Such troops ast be organized, in all other respects, as erein provided, and are considered as in the Confederate service from the date of their transduring the term of their enlistment 3. A regiment is composed by law of ten com-

sies, neither more nor less, which must all be one arm. A battalion cannot be accepted as such with less than five compenies, and is ontitled to but one field officer, unless the number companies exceeds five.

4. A company must consist, if infantry, of at east sixty-four privates; it cavalry, of at least fixty; if artillery (unless otherwise expressly utherized), of at least seventy, in addition to i officers. Companies now in service, whether c twelve mouths or for the war, may be filled o under the recruiting regulations; but no company shall contain more than 125, rank and The muster rolls of companies stand as

. Officers hold rank from the date of the mands into the service of the Confederate States. , when appointed by the President, from the ate of their appointment. The officers of the regimental staff-assistant

nattermaster and commissary, surgeon, assist ant surgeon, chaplain, and (when not already a icute must of the regiment) the adjutant, and the officers of the general stall-are always appointed by the President, through this department The recommendation of the commanding other is respected in making these appointments. A harfullon is entitled to no adjulant except rom among the lieutenants thereof; and only to one assistant quarteranteer or commissary,

and to one medical officer Except stail a po tinents, upon the recom-mendation of the commanding officer upon whose staff the vacancy exists, no appointments are now made from civil life. H .- TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE -- ARMS AND EQUIP-

MENTS.

6. No troops, other than twelve months' volnteers, re-colisting for two years, will be acsepted for less than three years or the war, except for local or special service. . All troops will be ara ed and equipped be re being ordered into the field; or their arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, apen inspection and valuation by the proper

8 No horses are furnished to cavalry; but

from other arms of the service will be accepted arm of the service in which they are authorized as light armillery nuless specially recommended to organize, and shall elect their company, bat-

PAY, BOUNTY, ETC. 11. Troops thus organized and inspected are tions to be prescribed by him. ustered into service by officers designed for hat purpose, and are considered as in service and entitled to pay and allowances from the muster rolls by the mustering officer.

Where men have been sworn into service, and the muster rolls.

After troops have been mustered, the muster ol's should be forwarded at once to the adjutant to the naval service.

enstered into service in companies, battalions | tary of War, and that at stated periods of not | the dust of her feet " in scorn against the North r regiments, as soon as the organization thereof greater than three months, details, determined and its degraded seat of administration. sagreed upon; and their period of enlistment by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that d the rank of their officers elected will date each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be from such muster. But the reorganization can-not take effect, nor pay begin under such muster, reserve may remain at home until called into Lyon, Pullman & Co, nine cords of quar a, tauntil the period prescribed by the regulations. service by the President: Provided, also, That ken on Bobtail lode, yielded the nice sum of New volunteers orbisting for three years or the during their stay at home they shall not receive \$14,500. Mr Pullman has in his possession, a war may be received into such re-enlisted com- pay: Provided, further, That the persons com- portion of the above proceeds, two nuggetts. panies, or may form companies with re-enlisted prehended in this act shall not be subject to the men which may be mustered during their fur rules and articles of war until mustered into the send to Chicago, to be examined by the skeptics ough, such muster and reorganization to take actual service of the Confederate States; except here who claim that "Pike's Peak is played flect as above provided. 13. Volunteers or recruits enlisting for three duty, if they shall wifully refuse to obey said. The Black Hawk mill company with twenty-resrs or the war will receive a bounty of fifty call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, one stamps, took out in three weeks, from the

seir subsistence there until fully organized; to companies now in service for twelve months, in any other States. as well as to re-enlisted companies, and to all companies now in service for the war.

The regulations in regard to recruiting (General Orders, No. 6), and the regulations in regard to re culistment (General Orders, No. 1), and all he blank forms necessary for recruiting and mustering into service, may be obtained from the adjutant-general

IV .- SUPPLIES AND ALLOWANCES. 15. All equipments, transportation elothing, electronic ers, in conformity with regulations, and no rifle, or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapperson, not expressly commissioned for the pur- on, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascerpose, can be authorized to make any purchase tained by the saustering officer under such rego any officer of the quartermaster's department. spproved musket, rifle, shot gun, or carbine. Agents of States in charge of such articles will to the place of their destination and back. Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six

V .- FURLOUGHS, DISCHARGES, RESIGNATIONS ETC. 17. Applications for forlough must be ad ressed to commanding officers.

No discharge will be grant dexcept in case of physical disability, certified by a medical efficer, onformity with the regulations. warded by commanding officers, nor accepted unless for satisfactory reasons stated.

inpany of infantry shall consist of one hon-THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. ed and twenty-five, rank and file; each com-An Act to Further Provide for the Pubpany of field arti tery of one hundred and fifty lie Defense. rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty.

rank and file.

SEC 13. Be it further enacted. That all per

sons subject to enrollment, who are not now in

the service, under the provisions of this set,

shall be permitted, previous to such enrol ment,

Washington as it Was and Is.

In taking our leave of Washington, as the seat

would any other pollute thirg -out of sight. But Washington, as the Mecca of the great men

reat men taught so eloquently, and the con-

restional buying ground, where many of them rest from their labors," we revere and honor

with the mental application of the linc-" To

what base uses may we some at last." The last

lay the writer spent in Washington was one of

ose gloomy, rainy days that are made gloom-

t the large law window, looking on the avenue.

stended on men and things as they passed, resident Lincoln and his "man Friday," Sec-

tary Seward, came up the avenue from the

deception-a Hunter proclamation or a bor-

s have arisen from the fact that neither

y surrounding circumstances. The writer in the gentlemen's parlor of Blown's hotel.

he Yanker government, we would, after ab-

acting what was worthy of it, kick it as we

other times, with her capitol, where those

o volunteer in companies now in the service.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute accessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing colnames of the enemy now invading our soil;

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for hree years, unless the war shall have been soonrended, all white men who are residents of the louisderate States, between the ages of righ een and thirty-five years at the time the call o s may be made, who are not legally exempt ed from mistary service. All of the persons atoresaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their origical culistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, squadrons, battalions and regimenty, whose term of original enlistment was for tweive months, shall have the right, within losty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said companies, battailons and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretotore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President, Provided to the Presidents of the Presidents o dent : Provided, further, That furloughs not exevidence of the rank of their officers until and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beseter of acceptance of their respective comunder the provisions of an act entitled, " An act

roviding for the granting of bounty and fur-sight—probably to the White House or State de-partment to concoct one of their little schemes ti the provisional army," approved 11th D-cemr, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furlonghs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and provided, further, That in lieu of a furlough the immutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, orther. That all persons under the age of eigh teen years or over the age of thirty five years. who are now entolled in the military service of the Confederate States in the regiments, squadone, battalions and companies bereafter to be re-organized, shall be required to remain in their espective companies, equadrons, battalions and egiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of

ross battations or regiments, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That such companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments or- the

eighteen and thirty five years, and all laws pro-

talion and regimental officers. 10. No troops will be accepted for local ser- Sec. 3. B- it further enacted, That for the en- " sells all they cannot cut, and eats all they can ce, unless required by the offi or commanding | rollment of all persons comprehended within the | not sell." She is said to have resolved to retire he district in question, and then only as pre- provisions of this act, who are not already in from the White House as mistress richer by ribed by the act of Congress, receiving pay, service in the armies of the Confederate States, \$50,000 than when she entered it; and by he this sterve, etc., only while in actual service. It shall be lawful for the President, with the con-Except under this act, no troops will be ac-sent of the governors of the respective States, she bills fair to keep good her resolution. epted with any condition as to where they will to employ State officers, and on failure to obtain Her influences over "Abe" are said to be re-II.—EXLISTMENT AND MESTER INTO SERVICE.— eers, charged with the duty of making such en- closeted with the advocate of a certain measure eers, charged with the duty of making such en-rollment in accordance with rules and regula-before Congress, their voices rose rather high

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That persons woman " enrolled under the provisions of the preceding out, "Abraham, Abraham, rememb r your section shall be assigned by the Secretary of promis. What that promise was we never ate of their muster; or when previously ac- War to the different companies now in the service, epted and placed miller orders by authority until each company is filled to its maximum f this department, from the date of such ac- number, and the persons so enrolled shall be ceptance, which should then be indicated on assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen accepted upon inspection prior to such organiza-ion, their pay and allowances will begin from and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the the date thereof, which should also be noted upon | Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Sec etary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces

general, and the mustering officer is authorized | Size 6. Be it further enacted. That in all cos s o call often quartermasters and commissaries where a State may not have in the army a num- and their torgaes became confounded. that said persons, when entolled and liable to out." neit volunteers enlisted by officers commissioned retary of War may adopt: Provided, The comin advance by the President are not entitled to pany, battation and regimental efficers shall be layer placed in possession of a copy of the proc-

> tary service of the Confederate States, or enrelied in said service under the author zations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of tains yesterday. They each and all saw and fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

Bec. 5 Be it further enacted, That each man imutation therefor, are who may hereafter be mustered into service, and furnished to troops in service by the proper offi- who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, plations as may be prescribed by the Secrets 16. Contributions of clothing, or other stores of War, if he is willing to tell the same, and if r soldiers, hospitals, etc., will be transmitted | he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one ree of charge, if delivered properly addressed dollar a month for the use of said received and Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons allowed free transportation from their homes | not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Sec 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be tilled by the President from the company, battallion, squadron, or regiment in

which such vacancies shall occur, by pomotion according to seniority, except in case of disa-bility or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or offibattalion, squadron, or regiment, who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy

apiro', both protected from the rain by one huge imbrelia, and for the presession of which both emed to be struggling. But, asserting his prestive here as he does in matters of State peli-Lincoln took the umbrells and Seward his rm, and they walked on, Lincoln with his pants led up, and Seward puffing a cigar. Thus, locked and conversing, they moved on ent of sight-probably to the White House or State de

der State appeal. In these two men, probably named, the North is in lebted for the war-the luxury of a billion of debt and the lives of thousands of her population. But they are worshipped - worshipped like iggernant, that passes over and crushes its shippers ! Some carious stories are told contning the vanity and egotism of both "old and his spouse. At the foreign diplomatic

Mr. or Mrs. L'ucoln speak any language except eir mother tongue. On such occasions they are generally protect d by an interpreter in the person of some lady or gentleman, who receive the compliments and uestions, the ' President and his distinguished and lovely lady bowing in response like automatons, their little family of "Abe's," meanwhile, clinging around them in true republican style, bu quite shocking to the habitues of forviding for the re-enlistment of volunteers and

the organizations thereof into companies, squad-An anecdote is told of Mrs. Lincoln, which vill illustrate her style. It occurred during the arney of the Presidential family to Washington, previous to the i nuguration, and is told by panics, squadrons, battalions or regiments or the conductor. George Rawlings, who brought borses, and those killed in battle are paid ganized, or in process of organization by authem over the Northern Central railroad to Balconductor, George Rawlings, who brought of horses, and those killed in battle are paid for.

9. Batteries with equipments complete, including horses, will be furnished to all light artillery companies, in the order of their acceptance or will be paid for at valuation, if furnished by the companies. Companies may be accepted as so have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any personal to the companies. Companies may be accepted as so have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any personal to the companies. Companies may be accepted as so have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any personal to the confidence of the Confidence States as part of the confidence of the service of the Confederate States as part of the what they say about us " and they fell to readary batteries; but no companies re-enlisting land forces of the same, to be received in that ing Jankin, a count of the "Triumphant Presidential Tour.

> nurious to that ex ent in Yankee economy which such consent, he shall employ Confederate offi marhable. On one occasion, while he was and reached the ears of the ever alert " She approached the door and cried

The "little woman," as Abe calls her, is pe

position sinver the capitals of the nations of the carth. The monument to the Father of his Country, which litts its half frushed shaft from the banks of the Potomac, will remain, we hope the monument of the crumbling rules of the Federal Union, whose leaders at the North, disregarding the teachings of its illustrious foundpile. There, like the Tower of Babel, it stands at the paint of empletion, its biblical prototype was wich the children of fareal were confused or their due supplies, transportation, etc.; until | ber of regiments, battalions, squadrons or com- | the blocks of granite and marble from the States hey are otherwise provided for. No commission panies sufficient to absorb the number of persons remain in their monumental niche so many hisssubject to military service under this act, belonging torgues of ssorn and reproach to those who serviced.

12 Twelve months' men is enlisting under the regulations for two years or the war may be

From Colorado - Large Vield of Gold.

dlars, payable as soon as they are swom into and panished as such, under said articles: Pre- Gregory and Bobtail lodes. \$20,910. The Beloit laying a tax on slaves the following seems service and accepted upon inspection by a medi-val officer, together with transportation and sub-the President, the exigencies of the public ser-four cords of quartz, \$1725. J.A. Hale & Co.'s distance from the time and place of elistment, vice may require it, be shall be authorized to mill, from a little over four cords of quar z, took it might be said be mended to lecture the Sencall into actual service the entire reserve, or so out in one week, \$1526 00. The Empire mill, Persons anthorized to receive enlistments may much as may be necessary, not previously as- (Kincade, Hughes & Co.,) twelve stamps, took which were calculated to trample upon the Con- tyranty is utterly absurd. In another article order the men enlisted to rendezvous at an apsigned to different companies in service under out of eight and a half cords, from the Briggs stitution. It might be said he was dogugatic pointed time and may make requisition for provision of section four of this set; said reserve claim, Gregory lode, \$3325. P. D. Casey's mill, Well, he intended to be dogustic. shall be organized under such rules as the Sec- twenty samps, in two weeks, took out \$6.

any allowance until organized into companies.

It is right to receive recruits for three yided. The troops raised in any one State shall lamation of Capt. John A. Thompson, declaring house it will be time enough for me to pay attention of the overland mail in the other marks. Till then he must and file has been extended, by acts of Congress, | ron or company organization with troops mised | Colorado and Nebraska. The paper appears in any other States.

SEC. 7. Bs it further enacted, That all soldiers attention of traders and travelers on the route now serving in the army or mustered in the milient unsettled and uncertain state of affairs with our Indian neighbors.-Denver News, 28 h. ethers, returned from a flying trip to the moun-

heard enough to convince them that the mines of

folconda were nothing to our own .- Ibid. The Great Freshet in Pennsylvania. Easton, Pa., June 7 -Reports from Manneh bunk and vicinity represent the damage in property and the destruction of life as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The vote was taken and the re-consideration carried, canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Maunch Chunk. Four dams have been carried away. Several persons resident at South Bethlehem are missing, and it is feared they are drowned. All the islands in the river are covered with valuable lumber and timber. The Belvidere and Delaware road resumed operations to-day. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is now open to the Delawate Water Gap. The Lehigh Valley road will be in operation to Aller town to morrow, making onnection from New York to Harrisburg. The balance of the road will be repaired in ton days. All the bridges on the Beaver Meadow railroad

CASUALTY - A very serious casualty occurred on Sunday last at Camp Wyatt, near Wilmingcers, or private or privates from such company, ton N. C. The Journal ives the following account of it:

Some soldiers had got bold of a shell which firmness of despair.
the Yankee gunboats had thrown on the beach Arrived at the min-Is. All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjusture-general, and all communications from subcrimates must be framework and their formation of the considered.

NOTE—All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjusture-general, and all communications in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjusture-general, and all communications from subcrimates must be duly forwarded from subcrimates must be formation of any kind was traced of the sease. Set 11. Be if arther enacted, That the problem of the considered.

NOTE—All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjusture provided. That all applications made by the President shall be by the communications made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the service of the communications in addition of the service of the communications and by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the service of the communications in addition of the service of the communications was well received at Port Royal definition of the string the mount was well received at Port Royal demonstration of any kind was small by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the string of the communications was well received at Port Royal demonstration of any kind was small of the string of the communications was well received at Port Royal demonstration of any kind was small be travely be demonstration of any kind was small be travely be demonstration of any kind was small was mortal of the communications and by the President Sand being defined to fine the fine demonstration was well received at Port Royal demonstration of any kind was small with the string production of the string of the communications and by the President Sand was small with the string production of the string of the communications and the place of the communications and the place of the communications and

The Battle of Chickahominy. 'The Augusta " Constitutionalist" has been

brother, a member of Hampton's Legion: The grand battle communenced at a quarter of vices by the Scotia: one o'clock yesterday. It reged until darkness | The Canada, at Queenstown and Liverpoo stopped it. There was a great deal of shifting of forces and positions during the night. At day-light this no ning, it was resumed for an hour confirmed, the event was very widely comment. or two, and then ceased; but it is only for a ed on by the London journals. The fact pro-while; it will not be long. Desperate strategy duced ne influence on the Liverpool cotton mar-is going on, on both sides. The cavalry has not left at first, but American descriptions of the stater with some little skirmishing. The infantry of the legicu, in fact the whole brigade, is badly cut up, as also the sixth South Carolina and s x that the taking of New Ocleans is a great tri-I was sergeant of the picket, and visited the line. this direction, and states that with the fall of it was the first time I had found out where New Orleans, " there is an end of the blocks lethis line was. It was the worst night I ever of that port."

Saw: the rain fe'l in torrents, and it was only Only one thing was wanting, in his opinion. olled its dreadful a tillery as a premonition of by the capture." has wrath upon the heads of our country's in- The Lundon 'Post" and "Herald"—the

l'are give no idea of the causalies. The were inclined to underrate the vaine of the their waist in mud and water. The enemy y in the woods in advance of their breastworks 2 ard waited until our men came up to them be-fore they fired. They then run to their places of tobacco stock. The affair was still, however, more than any hundred others that could be whipped libers out. We have taken many Paris. again soon and give particulars. J D. R.

From Savannah.

rom the News of the 5th.) FROM BELOW -- For several days past we have heard nothing of the enemy's vessels in our river or all the movements of their forces. receptions many embarrassments and ludicrous On Wednesday night, two or three of their small boats came up to our obstructions in the shots were exchanged between them and a . . tachment of Capt. Eason's corps, belonging

ur side-took place near Screven's ferry. shipman William F. Wi'son, with four men, in at the North that no Federal doubts full to capture him. Our men immediately steered success of their cause. rockets. Some firing took place between the Orleans on the war will be inappreciable.

point, as usual, did its duty:

The President has issued the following address

I tender to you my grateful acknowledgment or the gallant: y and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st Msy and 1st inst. and with pride and pleasure recognise the stead iness and intrepidity with which you attacked nany standards, and everywhere drove him from

At a part by your operations it was my fortube present. On no other occasion have I wit nessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very aws of death, and nothing could exceed the rowess with which you closed upon the enemy hen a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces In the renewed struggle in which the eve of engaging, I sak and desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now at tracts the pride and admiration of the loved ones

you have left at home. You are fighting for all that is dearest to men and, though apposed to a fee who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor. Defenders of a just cause, may God have you

n His holy keeping! The general will cruse the above to be read to the troops under his command. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862

A Scene is the Scunte In the United States Senate, on the 6th inst n a debate on the motion to reconsider the vote

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cowan said ate. He thought it deserved it by passing acts

Mr. Cowan-When the Senator settles hi

Mr. Wade spoke to Mr. Cowan as having a ight to be a mere advocate and watchdeg raitors in the field, but shoul I not come here to lecture the Senate-whoever heard of him, he ity. The Tim's points out its unreasonableness, was willing to be criticised by some one having Gov.] Evans, Attorney-General Brown and authority. He had rather be lectured by anybody than the Senstor from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cowan said he might be very humble, in experienced and unknown, but he was here as a resentative of Pennsylvania. He represent ed two millions of people and was not going to his youth. He never understood that age or long service here would satisfy folly, or give of any fishwoman. After further discussion a unless tempted by circumstances to sugage in 22 against 18.

HANGING OF WM B. MUMPORD - This amounting to many thousands, assembled on fever, and there may be truth in the statement the north front of the mint, to witness the execution of Mumford, the man who was condemn ed by the military commission to be hanged for tearing down the United States flag, on the 24th of April last. The gallows was elected in front the portice, facing to the north. About 10 o'clock the procession that conduct-

only by an officer of the United States. He re- to attack. it" fused to be attended by a clergyman : and as he PHH.ADELPHIA, June 7 -The United States passed through the vast crowd, sitting on his gunboat Bienville strived last night with three ffin, his countenance expressed only the calm steamers in tow, which were captured off Arrived at the mint, he ascended the platform Their names are the President, Escroilla and

18. All communications from persons in the shall occur in the lowest grade of the commists in their la's demonstration in that neighborhood, and made a speech, of which we have prepared Rebecca—all from Nassau.

From Europe.

" to the I harleston Courfer permitted to make the following extract from a The European news by the Kangaroo and Hiletter to a young lady of that city, writen by her bernlan, telegraphed from Capa Race, is dated to the 16th of May, five days later than our ad-

n called upon yet, farther than to reconnoi- p'e experienced a decline at the latest date of

Alabama regiments—seven companies—but few umph for the No th. That paper says that the men left. Our cavalry, also the eavaly of Cobb's United States ministers in London and Parishad legion, forms the picket in the extreme advance:
but as the enemy have been driven back some
little distance, this relieves the pickets of some
of the hazards of the position. Night before last,

by the lightning's flash, which seemed to em- and that was that "cotton should come down" binzon the whole earth, that anything could be to New Orleans. Should the rebels destroy the facerned at the shortest distance, while Heaven stock, he adds, "it is hard to see what is gained storm; so did the terrino caunon and muskerry

loss has been very heavy on both sides achievements, so far as commercial benefits to for so short a time. The field strewn with Europe were to be expected from it. the dead and dying; but I am happy to say that the blue coats far exceed the grey. The place was awful; our men fought sometimes up Orleans would bring forward more cotton The "Opinione Nationale," of Paris-Prince spoleon's organ-says that M. Mercier's visit

safety, but, undaunted our men followed and the cause of much political speculation in prisoners and pieces of stillery. Col.-Hamp-ton is wounded. I am well, and will write denly ordered from Paris to London, his mission was fought by the English, French and Aushaving reference to the cargo of cotton and usval stores brought by the steamer Economist

from Charleston to Liverpool.

The subject of the distress of the artisaus and workmen of Lancaster had been brought before the British House of Lords, without any reference to the American question.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE. The London "Times" says the Federals are ing their character and precise location, when acumulating debt for which no finances are a scientific, but eccentric, surest applied to Conpickets in the vicinity fired on them. the providing, though their armies are threatened tankers returned the fire, and some hunded with a summer campaign should the rebels hold out; end though no one pretends to explain how the Republican government is to be worked The skirmish—in which no one was hart on Union by force, to see the means for the payour side—took place near Screven's ferry, ment of the interest on the debt inc red for THE YANKELS IN OUR RIVER. -Between 12 their subjugation, yet the clation caused by erally brought. Things progress until a drought and I o'cleck on Thursday morning, while Mid- the recent inilitary success is so extravagant charge of the guard-boat, was proceeding to re-lieve the first guard-boat near the obstructions, he As regards the South, the London Times says uddenly found himself between two Yanker they are apparently as determined as ever; but boats, and not more than fifty yards from one of from the manner in which the military leaders

them. The nearest Yankee boat contained about twenty men, and both their boats gave Mississippi, the confidence of their own people chase to Midshipman Wilson, with the intention and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate their boat for the Carolina shore, where they safely arrived, and then threw up several signal that the effect of the Federal econpancy of New

seems hat the Yankees got their hoat this side | believes that the Confederate retreat from York | of the obstructions, and thus came near captur- fown will be found a piece of masterly strategy by the Confederates to gain time, when every It is due to say that Mids hipman Wilson is week's delay is of the utmost importance. They but sixteen years of age, a native of Alabams, compel the enemy to take up positions at a and that to his courage and presence of mind it greater distance from his base of operations, thus mainly attributable the escape of our picket depriving the enemy of his chief source of boat from capture and the defeat of the Yaukees strength—the aid of gunb lats—and they obtain in their daring reconnoisance. After the firing a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate between the boats had ceased, our picket boat army in Virginia around Richmond, so renderreturned and took be usual station. The picket ing each Federal corps of armer converging upon of the 13th Georgia regiment, on duty at the Southern capital exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers.

The London "Daily News" says the military problem which awaits solution is the same as before the evacuation of Yorktown. Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally a lmitted now that if the city fall, the Conderate cause on the eastern scaboard is lost. Toward this center Gen. Banks is advancing; McDowell is within staty miles of his object, and McCiellan has advaned to Williamsburg. interachments, several batteries of artiflery, and nany standards, and approximate developments, several batteries of artiflery, and non-year standards, and approximate developments. to have been achieved without severe struggles. The object of the Confederates is not morely to save I chmond, but, if defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no doubt, that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season, and the victorious army will" be so shattered that the time required for re-organization will make further operations this

summer impossible. LATER. CAPE RACE, June 7 —The North American, from Liverpool May 29th, via Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-lay.

The detense commission appointed by the

British government to inquire into iron-plated ships and fortifications, have unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defense of the

t New Orleans.

The House of Commons inquired into the relations between England and the Federals and The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed

feeroy of Poland.
The London News says there is nothing whatever in the preclamation of Gen. Butler to express the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of "rowdy sentimentalists." I: contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercing and the Daily News reviews with satisfaction what has been done toward emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest obsta-

cle in the way of progress.

The Times replies to an article in the New York Journal of Commerce as to the hostility to Eng'and which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given, but as to the course the Journal recommends England to pursue to remove this hostillong, both of the 22d North Carolina regiment, England which prevails in both sections of the ends England to pursue to remove this hostiland regrets that it cannot be complied with, and

hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail. Mr. Spencer had addressed another communi-

estion to the London Times, referring to the tactics of the Confederates. He says it is plainly useless to continue the apologise for his people, for his inexperience or war on the principle of "two men tighting three and a gunboat." Hence they resolve to call in ry due!," indulged in by the opposing forces their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richcharacter to billingsgate which might be learned | mond, with the view also of falling back ther ce, general action. The business of tactics in an nequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action. Gen. Halleck at Corinth appears unaccountable. Ha orning, at an early hour, a large crowd, remains stationary on the ground fertile with that half his army is on the sick list

A Probable Movement on Charleston. NEWARK, N. J., June 7 - The Alvertiser publishes a let'er dated "U. S steamer Angusta. +fl Charleston, May 29," which says: have barely time to forward a letter by the prise ed the prisoner to the gallows came in view. It just captured off this place, which is on its way consisted of a squadron of cavalry in the van, northward. The news here is quite important comprising about two hundred men. Next came Our gunboats are within four miles of Charlesthe condemned in an army wagon, accompanied ton by way of Stone Inlet, and we expect soon

Charleston in attempting to run the blockade

The Theory of Bain-The Friest of At-

Fro a the Richmond Examiner] We have, in the course of our exchange realattributing the unprecedented fall of rain this season to the great quantity of gunpowder exthe gathering up ci clouds, and rain as a consequence. The truth of this has been demonstrated by an actual fall of rein on a battle-fi-ld, ammenced under a clear sky, and put an end to by a tremendous thunder shower breaking upon the combutants. This is true of iccelities, but there are few instances of rain produced by elementary agitation in one quarter which has ex-tended over any great area of country much be-

youd the central point of agitation. We have striking illustrations of the produc-tion of rain by such agencies in the battles of Manassas, Pea Ridge and Shiloh. 'The firing in each of these bloody contests was long, heavy and continuous, and the dispatches to lus in Beauregard would have been hagged, or at least more than one instance that the successful gen- so frightened as to cause it to be broken late or the advantages gained by heavy rain falling have effected a most admirable retreat in and flooding the roads and rivers.

The bombardment of Sainter closed in a rain

of Island No. Ten. European battle-fields furnish well-authentleated testimony in support of the theory. Rain doing weeks since that which he did on Friday fall ke able and upon the bloody he of the night closing the fight at Waterloo, and many of the wounded were succored by the rain they caught

their caps and canteens. During the siege of Sebastopol, which lasted three hundred and sixteen days and highls, and where more powder was exploded than during any siege or battle history gives any account of. rain fell at intervals so frequent that the trenches were half of the time n led with mud and water, in which the graners and marksmen stood up to their knees. The battle of 8 siterino, trians in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm,

and putting an end to the fight " We allude to these historical facts more to any gest an observation of similar phenomenon in onnection with events around us, rather than to advance anything in support of the theory of

rain, which may or may not be true. Some years ago, in a season of great drouth, men of the nation laughed him out of the legislative halls, and the world called him cazy.with eight millions of persons brought into the The trath of his the my has been demonstrated as nigh to the satisfaction of skeptics as such theories of the sky and clouds and air are genmay be overcome by human agency, as many other things are, and every agriculturist become his "own rain producer" when irrigation is need-

adon Correspondence of Philadelphia Inc. tirer The Great Exhibition, so far, has attracted series of machinery, not only are sounds elicit- tions, and is as follows: ed, but letters, words, and even sentences quite | To the General in command distinctly enunciated. Instruments of this sort | Six: I have patiently and humbly submitted have been before constructed, but have been to a search of my house by men under your comovercome, especially in the pronunciation of mand, who are satisfied that there is nothing

One of the court jewelers, in a space perhaps twelve feet square, exhibits i-wels and bijouterie valu-d at nearly two millions of dollars. A single star of brilliants is worth one hundred and there are various articles ranging from five to forty thousand dollars. This case, or stail, as well as another in which the famous Kohi-

of levers and gimbals with another very minute pencil at the top, which reproduces on a tablet of Union soldiers. what is written below, in characters so infinitessimally small that they can be discerned only by the aid of a powerful magnifier. A line a quarter of an inch in length at the bottom becomes one of only a quarter of an inch at the top. O: more clearly, the words, "Matthew Marshell, Bank of England," are thus legibly recorded within a space only two and a half millionths of an inch in length. Or, to show still more star: lingly the astounding capacity of this instru-ment, it is claimed that the contents of the eninch! Again, not only is the microscopic tracing distinctly legible under a suitable magnifier, but it is a perfect fac simile of the operator's autograph. The practical utility of his machine of Chicago and Samuel Sands of Beston, came can readily be seen when it is known that the into Huntsville for the oster side purpose of buy-Bank of England, for instance, is to use it for ing cotton, but suspicion being aroused as to the

almost e rtain The Lines About Hichwood-Fing of Truce Between the Lines.

om the Rich sond Enquirer, 7th.] Throughout yester lay there was no movement that we can chronicle along our lines in front of Richmond. By flag of truce between the lines yesterday we are placed in possession of information General Johnston Petrigrew, of South Carellina,

before Riebmond. Though severely wounded were not killed as reported, and are both well. This gratifying information is furnished through Brigadier-General Sickles, of Sickles' brigade, and, though unauthenticated by any other testi

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon some rapid

mony, we believe it is true.

was not killed in the battle of the seven pines.

firing of artillery was heard in the direction of chanicsvide. The cause was not ascertained. The following are the particulars of the "actification regiment is much excited in consequence, and I named on Thursday, We have received more particulars of the ar- dollar of the worthless money he has paid out tillery duel at Dr. Garnett's farm day before in good current funds.
yesterday (6:1). Captain Squine's first compa y This gigantic and of the Washington artillery, together with the Maryland battery, Captain Andrews, and some pieces of Col. Lee's battain, engaged the amined by the military commission, consisting

enemy's batteries across the Chickahominy at of Captains McDougal of the 3d Ohio, Edis of New bridge. The cannonading continued two | the 2'ld, and Berryhill of the 21. hours, and the enemy withdrew their Latteries after losing one caisson (exploded) and several horses and men killed. In the evening a section of six pieces of Captain Squire's battery shelled a regiment of the enemy who were engaged in building a poutoon bridge across the river below Dr. Garnett's, scattering them and putting them to rout, leaving many men killed and wounded upon the unfinished bridge. The side fleet is here, and that the day of trial is upbattery then took position near Dr. Garnett's on us. The guns of our forts and the courage ouse, and epened fire upon a house occupied of our troops are about to crime into requisition the Yankee pickets, about six hundred yards. The gunboats of the enemy have not, we judge, house, and epened fire upon a house occupied off. The shells failed to set it on fire. At this juncture Lieut Edward Oven, of the Washington artillery, volunteered to head a party to burn the house. About a dezen of the 18th they are likely to pay dearly for the venture in Mississippi regiment volunteered, and they started for the house at a double quick. Reach-Rebecca—all from Nassau.

The President's revokal of Gen. Hunter's ing the house, Lieut, Owen capt through a greatly superior numbers, which is not easy

HALLECK CENSURED

A letter in the Chicago "Tribune" says : The result of Col. Elliott's expedition to Brunswick shows what might have been done egs, seen several random paragraphs, vague by in that quarter if an overwhelming force of cavalry had been sent out igstead of a few squarrors in command of a colonel. I someploded in different parts of the country, and the stirring up and unsettling of the atmosphere by the concussions of heavy camon, resulting in scale of some magnitude, or at least in correspond to the great quantity, and the since referred to a movement of this kind; time since referred to a movement of this kind; then had reason to suppose it would be on a treatment of the country. por dence with the results to be obtained. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, commander of the cavaliy, a brave and dashing officer, was long since desirous of taking some seven thousand cavalry upon a similar expedition. Indeed he pressed it, I learn, repeatedly upon Gen. Halrek. For some reason or other the latter would not rgre to i , and the matter dropped.

The success of the expedition of Col. Ellipte, shows that not only-the Mobile and Ohio, bar. probably the Mississippi Central railroad could have been cut off, and the movement, but followed up with energy by the advance of a large forezef infantry and artillery, the entirearmy of eral found it impossible to follow up the pursuit with small guerrilla parties; whereas now they face of one of the largest and best appointed arnies of modern times. And here I might say that many rumors and reports of captures of assault on Fort Donelson, and the mortar pelting large bodies of the enemy must be received case anin actis, and for the reason that something oust be done to break Gen. Halleck's fall in not morning last. The era of mock bullerins did not die with Napoleon. Indeed, from all I have seen and heard since I have been with the army. general's orders and proclamations are about as much to be relied on as the handbills announcing the names of speakers at a political meeting.

Mearching of Mrs. Gen. Ler's House by the Yankees. The special correspondent of the New York 'Herald' writes from the "camp on the Chick-

The country as we progress becomes more open and diversified, and houses, which, since we left the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, heaven's artillery mingling with that of the al-lies. Then we often read of 'a sterm coming up were few and far between, now spring up from points on every side, and give to the country an air of civilization which is retreshing to behold. Some of these residences still retain their look of rfulness, and not a few of them are inhabited by the families of the ewners, minus the males, with the exception of those who are of such an advanced age as to be unable to enter the army of Jefferson Davis. In one of these gress for the use of gunpowder and ordnance to houses, distant about seven miles from Hiebmond, bring rain apon the parcied earth; but the wise and now some miles within our lines, was found the family of the rebel Gen. 17 sht Lee, consisting of Mrs. Lee, her daughter-in-law, the wife of ol. Lee, of the Kent cavalry, and two nicoss. From what I can learn concerning them, it appears that they were sent here from Richmond by Gen. Lee about six days before our forces advanced and took possession, and have been liv-ing here under guard of Union soldiers since the arrival of our advanced guard. When the grand army came up, one of our generals sent a party of soldiers to search the house occupied by Mrs. Lee and family, with a view to secure some val-uable papers which were supposed to be secreted. in the house. The soldiers made the search, and, only a moderate daily attendance. Most of the visitors are the holders of season tickets, and the class is found to be quite small who are lists, were about to depart, when Mrs. Lee harding to pay a dollar and a quarter for a single | ed a note to the officer in charge, which was dito be seen. One of these is a talking machine. With the request that it should be handed to him which comes from Austria. By a complicated in person. The note was delivered per instru

"th" and the dipthongs; and the machine taiks in several different languages with perfect case. It is, of course, very ingenious, but for all practical purposes is intrinsically valueless.

It is, of course, very ingenious, but for all practical purposes is intrinsically valueless.

Northern maraulers who may wish for their pos-WIFE OF ROBERT LEE. MUSEIOB.

What this note was intended for is plainly to be seen : and how it took the general can be bet thousand dollars; a brooch, the center of which | ter imagine I than written; but what occasions s a magnificent emerald and the pendant au most surprise is the fact that of their havin nmense pearl, rates at fifty thousand deliars; been sent to this place by General Lee, who could not but know that our troops would take pessession of the place in a law days, perhaps noor diamond is shown, is constantly surround- to be within the lines of t e despised Union ared by a crowd, and a prese of police is always my! or have the tables been turned and the army of Jeff Davis taken up that which was But unquestionably the most curious and in- ascribed to the srmy of Abraham Lincoln, viz genious instrument in the whole expedition is a the burning of property, ravishing innecent fe-machine for microscop's witing, constructed by males, and laying desolate the happy firesides a Mr. Peyers. The operator writes with a pen-ofl on a sheet of paper placed at the bottom of to be "let alone!" We live with the expectathe instrument, which is connected by a series tion of seeing Mrs. Davis and family within the

A Gigantic Swindle Attempted.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati George writing from Huntsville, Als., furnishes the particulars appended below of a gigantic swinthe sutler of Col. Turchin's regiment is implicated. The worthlers notes of the Clifton bank are well known hers, and the arrest of the guilty tire bible can be reprated no less than twenty- parties and seizure of the trash were none too two times within the space of only a square- timely. The following gives the decalls of the timely. The following gives the details of the operation:

Three weeks rgo, two men, J. H. Chadwick of Chicago and Samuel Sands of Boston, came the purpose of marking its notes, and thereby nature of the money they were offering, it was rendering the prevention or detection of torgery at length refused. It purported to be issued by almost a right. the Bank of Clifton, Province of Canada. When Messrs. Chadwick and Sands fou d themselves unable to obtain any more cotton, they made contracts with the wagonmasters for the distri-bution of their bogus money along the road, and hired private soldiers to travel through the coun try and put it off.

In Huntsville they passed a lot of it to a captain of the first Tennessee regiment, who hap pened to be in town. Shor ly after, the captain b coming suspicious that all was not right, took the money back to them, and they very promptly refused to red-em it. The captain at once Gen. Mitchell, who had them arrested immediately and lodged in jail. The provost marchal then took possession of their effects, broke open their trunks. and found about seventy think dollars of the bogus money. The sutler of the 19th I linois is badly impli-

ested in the business, as he gave out some \$2,00

or \$3000 of it is change to the men of his

regiment, and then refund either to redeem it or to receive it in exchange for goods. The understand it is the intention of the military authorities to compel the autler to redeem every This gigantic and partially accomplished swindle has created a great sensation here.

Our Day of Trial at Hand. From the number of gunboats and vessels off the harbor of Charleston and in the Stone river. with the landing of troops and the continued firing kept up upon the shores of James' island yesterday, it seems that the attack on Charles-t n is imminent. It is believed that the Burnas protect our harbor. Unless they have a number of Monitors, which we by no means believe. on James' island, our troops can make a strong